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The New Greek Offensive

Constantine has gone to Asia Minor to supervise the new Greek offensive against the Turkish Nationalists. He says, without any undue modesty, that his immediate objective is Angora, Mustapha Kemal's capital. But before leaving Athens he boasted in a proclamation that he was going to Asia to accomplish the "supreme national aspirations" which the Greek people cherish, and include the restoration of Greek control over Constantinople, Thrace and a large part of Asia Minor.

Constantine would be doubtless more or less satisfied if he could wipe out the memory of the recent Greek defeats east of Smyrna and save his own financial situation by lining Greece up again as an instrument of British policy in the Near East. Great Britain was said to be backing him this time with money and supplies, but the British government announced yesterday that it would continue to observe neutrality. When Mustapha Kemal drove the Greek armies back some months ago they were operating without Entente support. France, in fact, made a settlement with Kemal which allowed him to transport several divisions from Cilicia to the Eski-Shehr front and threaten the Greek right flank, causing its hurried retirement. But subsequently Kemal refused to sign the French treaty and embroiled himself with Great Britain by shooting a British East Indian officer as a spy.

The new Greek offensive would have had a fair chance of success if the British had equipped it with munitions and tanks. The Greek army outnumbers the Turkish Nationalist army. But the real obstacle to an advance on Angora by Constantine's reorganized troops is the difficult country east of the main line of the Anatolian Railroad.

Constantine's character and record have, moreover, to be taken into consideration by any Allied power contemplating tying itself up with him. Perhaps for this reason the British government is wary about encouraging him. He is an unstable ally. The French would have good reason to welcome his failure, for if he succeeded Greek influence would have to be reckoned with at Constantinople and with the régime which follows Kemal's at Angora. Great Britain might also find it hard to moderate the "supreme national aspirations" which Constantine has in mind, once his vanity and obstinacy are inflamed by a victory over the Turks.

Greece under Tino was one of the most troublesome elements the Allies had to deal with in the first three years of the war. The pro-German inclinations of the royal house contributed largely to wrecking the Entente's Balkan policy. Constantine returned to Athens last fall against the wishes of the Allied governments. He is still a trouble maker and he would probably find a sweet revenge in setting the Entente powers by the ears after he had secured a foothold on Turkish territory. A very modest Greek success might serve British interests to some extent. But a real Greek victory would contribute nothing to that Near Eastern settlement which the peace conference aimed at, but which the Sèvres Treaty utterly failed to attain.

An Atrocious Crime

A kidnaper is the most contemptible of criminals and the one who most often escapes detection and punishment. The person who can take an innocent and helpless child from its home, dangling before the distracted parents the threat of torture or murder in the hope of extorting money from them, deserves the severest penalty of the law.

There are crimes in which the plea of extenuating circumstance may be urged, others in which the perpetrator may be the victim of an unbridled temper for which he may not be entirely responsible. But the cold-blooded crime of stealing a child for vengeance or money is not one of them. That the kidnaper becomes a murderer instead of enriching himself by reaping the ransom demanded is a natural sequence of the plot. The fear of detection leaves him no other course.

The irony of it all is that he can escape detection more easily by killing the child than by abandoning it when the lines close in on him. Of course, the crime of murder is nothing to the mind that can inflict what must be untold agony on a little child deprived of its natural protectors. But that the easiest way for the kidnaper to protect his own life is to take the child's is a shocking indictment of the police force of any city. The trail of murder should be the easiest trail of all crimes to follow. For New York City it seems to be the hardest.

Federal Reorganization

President Harding has much at heart a scientific reorganization of government activities. His letter to the committee of which Walter H. Brown has been made chairman goes direct to the point. The way to reorganize is to reorganize. It is useless to trim the government services a little here and a little there. The whole structure is ill-balanced—a product of years of haphazard expansion.

The President advises a complete reallocation of bureaus and agencies. That is the only safe idea on which to build. If every department realizes that it must be reconstructed, must surrender one activity and assume another, inter-department jealousies may be moderated and the effort of each to hold on to what it has may be checkmated.

What the reorganizers aim at is efficiency as well as economy. All departments may be induced to put aside their special interests if they see that all are to be liberated and rejuvenated by the same process. The good of the whole goes ahead of the prestige and ancient vested rights of the parts.

Flag Day and The Flag

Among the many momentous acts of the Continental Congress, two stand conspicuous in patriotic memory. The first was that of July 4, 1776; the second that of June 14, 1777. Associated in thought and celebration, they present one striking contrast. Of the one, every detail of antecedents, circumstances and consequences is matter of record. Of the other, while the fact itself is indisputable, the antecedents and circumstances have been so much matter of mere tradition as to engender controversy.

The record tells us that on the day in question Congress resolved:

"That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Beyond that, however, there is something more than mere tradition. There was the Taunton flag, in October, 1774, and widely used thereafter. It was merely the red ensign of Great Britain, with its union of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, but with the words "Liberty and Union" emblazoned upon the field. Next came the "Grand Union" flag, at Cambridge on January 2, 1776. This was made by drawing six white stripes across the red field of the Taunton flag and omitting the "Liberty and Union" motto, though leaving the British crosses in the union unchanged. It was a flag of thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, just like our Stars and Stripes, but with the King's colors in the canton, where now we have the stars. This was designed, or at least sanctioned, by a Congressional committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Lynch and Benjamin Harrison, and the immediate occasion of its creation and display was the receipt of a report of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament, which was so unfavorable to the American cause as to provoke unmeasured resentment. Of the incident The British Annual Register said:

"They burnt the King's speech, and changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the union and number of the colonies."

Botta, writing from the best contemporary information, said the same:

"The speech was burnt in public by the infuriated soldiers. They changed at this time the red ground of their banners, and striped them with thirteen lists, as an emblem of their number and the union of the colonies."

Such was the origin of the "Grand Union" flag, disposing of the suggestions that it was copied from the flag of the East India Company, or from the blue and silver stripes in the canton of the flag of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop. That was the flag which Washington raised over our first national army, and which he carried in the battles of Long Island and Harlem Heights and in the Trenton and Princeton campaign.

The "Grand Union" flag had been devised and adopted before independence was declared or even generally intended; and it therefore retained the emblem of British union in the canton. But after independence had been declared it was necessary to eliminate that emblem. So just as the "Grand Union" flag had been formed by drawing six white stripes across the field of the British flag, the Stars and Stripes was in turn formed from the "Grand Union" flag by striking out the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew and putting in their place thirteen stars.

Thus, the resolution of Congress is complemented by the words attributed to Washington:

"We take the stars from heaven; the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her; and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

Such was the origin of the flag whose natal day we celebrate.

José Miguel Gomez

The death of General José Miguel Gomez removes a tempestuous element from Cuban politics. "José Miguel," as he was familiarly called in Cuba, had for years been a force of unrest. As far back as 1895 he earned his title of general in the Cuban revolution. In 1906 he was one of the leaders in the movement to overthrow President Palma, which eventually brought about American intervention.

In 1908 he himself ran for President and was elected, but his administration was of such a nature that in 1912 Cuba rejected his candidate, Zayas. In 1916 he again put forward Zayas against Menocal. The election was very close, and foreseeing the victory of Menocal Gomez once more resorted to revolution, seeking to become himself the ruler of the island. He was captured, however, early in 1917, but was later liberated, and in 1920 tried once more to win the election, this time for himself, opposing Zayas, and when he failed he naïvely appealed to Washington for a new election in which he hoped to triumph.

Despite this record of belligerent political insurgency President Gomez was a popular figure, well loved by a great body of his countrymen. His was one of those cases that are so incomprehensible to the American mind—of political leaders unable to abide by peaceful settlements and rushing to arms to nullify a decision by ballot. Such tactics of intrigue and violence are so completely foreign to our conception of politics that we are prone to generalize from single instances that no political change in a country like Cuba is possible without bloodshed and revolt.

But, fortunately, Cuba has not had many leaders of such unbridled ambition, and it is to be hoped that the passing of Gomez marks the passing of the last of the violent insurgents. Gomez was a powerful man, of great force of character. But despite his good qualities he remained to the end an unsettling factor in Cuba.

As Parents Know

At the meeting of the American Medical Association last week, in Boston, Dr. Veeder, of St. Louis, pointed out that one of the chief causes of fatigue and malnutrition among children, especially of the well to do, is "social pressure"—too many parties, too many movies, too much nervous excitement generally.

Any one who has watched attentively those little bundles of energy called boys and girls knows that they have a toe on the accelerator all the time. They don't want an eight-hour day; they will take as many of the twenty-four hours as fathers and mothers will permit, going at top speed every second—out of school—to the limit of absolute exhaustion.

It seems ungenerous at the moment to be taking the joy out of life for Jack and Peggy by packing them off to bed while Doug Fairbanks is doing stunts around the corner, but it isn't essentially brutal to limit the movie rations to about two a week, with "parties" thrown in now and then, and other dissipations in fairly liberal measure. Parents needn't be killjoys, but it's part of their job to see that the youngsters' dynamos don't run down all of a sudden.

Winnecke's Comet

A rip-roaring speed maniac of the solar system went skyrocketing past the earth yesterday. On June 27, as it skids around the corner, it will give its tail a flip—a tail so long it will take two weeks to pass a given point of Fifth Avenue—and sparks will fly in our atmosphere. Perhaps a year hence some of these meteoric sparks will be mounted on pedestals in museums with little illuminated signs explaining that they are bits of the ragged tires of Winnecke's comet, now on another lap.

If the Winnecke comet hailed Earth when the Sahara side of us was turned toward him he no doubt was pleased at the terror and awe in the eyes of the camels and their riders in the desert caravans. But disappointment was his lot if he took his eye from his wheel when passing these United States. The best he could have got in the interest of speed-jaded American eye-witnesses was a street-corner "Say, gimme a ride?"

The trouble with Winnecke's comet is that his orbit is too long, too lonely, too safe. He has a speedway where there are too few dwelling places to alarm. The invisible road under him gives him no sensation of velocity. And for all his rush and roar he cannot hear his own gaseous exhaust.

In truth, he must be getting sick of the business. Aeons ago he had people rushing for the cyclone cellars when he went past. Prophets of the millennium waited in agony for his appearance. Sacrifices were offered to propitiate his speed craze. But now, when the little old Earth is becoming converted to swings of death and slides for life, and he appears at a time when the real scary amusement parks are whizzing at their whizziest, what could he get from us but a few droopy eyelids? At least where American civilization prevails. The very cows in our fields, that often register acute fear when an earthly comet hits the level on high, turn a calm tail to Winnecke. Is it only for boobs on deserts and in jungles that he keeps up the tomfoolery?

Anglo-American Sport

Great Britain's Handicap from War Losses—Golf and Polo

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In my London paper I noticed yesterday morning that your journal is reported to have stated anent the amateur golf championship at Hoylake: "The defeat of the American team can be put down to the atrocious English climate," or words to this effect, and that another New York newspaper had remarked as an excuse for the poor English play on the first day that we had lost so many men in the war that in consequence we had not the golfers to draw upon to make a good show.

As a matter of fact this spring is one of the best we have had for many years; the weather has been perfect. At Hoylake on the last two days there was some cross wind and a little rain, but nothing unusual even for your splendid climate. Both teams suffered from nerves, the British apparently recovering theirs at the crucial moment.

As to the material we have to draw on, it is perfectly true that it is a fearful handicap for a nation of about 40,000,000 inhabitants whose male population is admittedly far below yours in physique. There are not nearly the same number of young men of leisure over here; times are too hard. The war has accounted for close on a million of the pick of the country, young fellows lying in graves in various parts of the world. There are besides these nearly 2,000,000 who with their artificial arms, legs and other invisible ailments are precluded from taking any part in sport. Against this you have a virile nation of close upon 110,000,000, whose young men, thanks to your splendid climate and prevailing wealth, are able to indulge in all kinds of health-giving recreations and sports.

I witnessed the other day the first match between your polo team and our "Hurlingham" Club. Lord Rocksavage was ridden down by Milburn. No one suggests that it was intentional. The fact remains that Milburn was broadside on to Rocksavage when the collision took place and a free "chukker" was given against America as penalty because Milburn inadvertently committed a breach of the rules. In our press the matter was reported as a pure accident and no reference was made to Milburn's foul. That is at least treating such a matter in a "sporty" way.

There is another match to-day and I am backing your side. Your ponies are heavier, to carry heavy men; there will be less riding and more hitting, as the ground will be heavy. Our team has nothing to learn in horsemanship, but the riders are all well up in manhood and not such hefty hitters as your younger fellows, who appear to be splendid athletes. To my mind the contest is one of brawn and hard hitting, tough play versus finesse and fine horsemanship.

I hope that your comments on our sportsmen will be made with every consideration for the disabilities we are at present contending with.

W. R. F. AVERY.

London, May 28, 1921.

[The Tribune's pleasantry on the defeat of our golfers, which Mr. Avery seems to have taken amiss, was this: "But there will be the usual solace. Responsibility for the untoward event can be laid on the beastly British climate."]

Maurice Connell

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In last Sunday's Tribune I read an announcement of the death of Maurice Gonnell, of San Jose, Calif. This was incorrect; his name was Connell. Mr. Connell was my wife's uncle and was one of the survivors of the Greely expedition to the North Pole. There are only two left now—Generals Greely and Brainard.

Mr. Connell was in the United States cavalry prior to his going to the Arctic. He was a close friend of Buffalo Bill and was with the first troops to reach the scene of General Custer's last stand.

A. R. WHITEHORNE.

Brooklyn, June 12, 1921.

A Paradox

(From The Los Angeles Times)

Alice Robertson, Congresswoman from Oklahoma, reaffirms her position as an anti-suffragist and declares that the work of Congress is of a kind that makes it peculiarly and properly a man's job. It does seem funny that the only body we have in the national legislature should be one holding the opinion that women should not vote or hold office. Still funnier is the fact that she is doing more to give the lie to her argument than almost any woman who has invaded the capital. She seems to be making good as a representative and is received on terms of complete equality with the men. Yet she admits and insists that she is merely a Congressional accident, not to be repeated.

The Conning Tower

"Never Pick Wild Flowers"

"Never pick wild flowers!"
That's what she would say;
"Leave 'em free in the fields
Where they can play—

"Play and be beautiful
Under the big sky;
If you take 'em home
Wild flowers die!"

Then she shook her little head,
And I went crazy
Wantin' her, standin' there
Like a brown-eyed daisy.

"Such talk!" I thinks then,
"All a sweet lie.
Other people picks 'em—
Why shouldn't I?"

If I only listened!
What have I done?
"Never pick a wild love"—
Where's my flowers gone?

JOHN V. A. WEAVER.

This is, as any Rotarian will tell you, a resourceful country. Annihilation of the orange crop would have, we believe, no appreciable effect on the supply of orange drinks sold in many parts of this fair—and physically it is—country.

The Mayor of Somers Point, N. J., non-sequiturs a merry one when he says, "I don't see anything immoral in the one-piece suit. Why, I am going to get one for my wife."

Some One Is Always Putting the Joy Into Life

[From the Hackettstown (N. J.) Gazette]

The men of the M. E. Church congregation will hold a frolic next Saturday afternoon at the church for the purpose of putting the grave yard in order. All are invited.

According to The American's Paris correspondent, the short skirt is not doomed, and "nothing below the knee is the, as you might say, watchword. What is meant, of course, is that no skirt hanging below the knee is to be worn. Above the knee, presumably, like in this country, there is the skirt.

Here the motto remains "A short skirt and a merry one."

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPYS

June 11—Lay late, and then up and wrote a letter to my wife, and Mistress Viola Shore come to luncheon, and Stella cooked us some veal and peas and potatoes, and we had raspberries and cake, too, all very fine. So to play tennis with J. Oskison, and my strength nearly come back to me, albeit I could not beat him. To J. Toohey's for dinner, and Mrs. Toohey baked as fine a strawberry pasty as ever I tasted, and thereafter we played cards and I was luckier than my wont has been. So home, at four in the morning, and took H. Broun with me, and so to-bed.

12—Up, and Broun and I had a fine breakfast, and so I to Englewood, and played tennis all afternoon, and did well enough, and greatly rejoiced that I am well again. Had a gay talk with J. Hutchison and Mistress Neysa, very pleasant in the moonlight, with the redolence of honeysuckle in the soft air.

13—To the city in my petrol-waggon, and to my house to say good morning to Mistah, he very playful and pretty. To the office, and P. Hollister to see me, and P. Colum, too. Noting in The Globe I have been nominated for Mayor of this city, I gave a statement saying I bow to the will of the people. To Mistress Beatrice Kaufman's for dinner, and so with George to the Winter Garden to see "The Whirl of New York."

Years ago we envisaged our obituary headline as "Famed Bard's End Calm"; but now we foresee it as "Aged Net Star Dies on Court."

The Canyon Talkers

"When I look at the bottom of that thing it makes me think of Time."

"How?"

"TIME. It makes me think of the years it took that river to carve that thing out."

"That's right, it does."

"See those people over there, just sitting and not saying a thing. I tell you, a person who doesn't enjoy this can't enjoy Life."

"That's so. It's the finest thing I've ever seen and I've seen three—four—five countries."

"Yes, sir. I'd place this first and the Yellowstone about number three."

"Oh, been to Yellowstone?"

"No, but that would come about third. I'd place this first."

M. AND E.

Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.

Owing, perhaps, to the present rate of exchange, the worshiped World announces the return of Miss Barrymore in "The Ten Pound Look."

Raræ Aves

I come to make
Confession lowly,
My child's a terror
But far from holy.

CASEY GEE.

Well, here's another of our incomparable ideas for advertisers. Picture: Young woman gazing enraptured at young man's alabaster buckskin shoes. "What makes 'em look so white, so white?" "A touch of ————."

* This space for sale.

Perhaps the ingenious minnesingers who assisted us seven years ago with "If Wingo on the Congo Did the Tango" would like to help us with "Let Us Build a Lattice, Lotus."

"When I climb into the ring," writes" Mr. Dempsey in The American, "I want the American public to know that I'm fighting to keep the title in America." Spoken like a patriot. We doubt whether any shipyard alumnus could express a nobler sentiment.

Dempsey or Carp, Dempsey or Carp? You tell 'em, razor; you're terribly sharp.

F. P. A.

MAYBE WE OUGHT TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE LONDON SPEECHES

The Calvo-Drago Doctrine

Limiting Intervention for Collection of International Debts

The death of Dr. Luis M. Drago, formerly Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, attracts renewed attention to the "doctrine" of international law which bears his name.

This doctrine, in a more general form, was originally enunciated by Dr. Carlos Calvo, of Argentina, a distinguished international jurist. He propounded the principle, as worthy of universal acceptance, that a state had no right to take up, even as a matter of diplomatic action, the pecuniary claims of its citizens or subjects against another state.

Palmerston's Rule

This was contrary to the then generally recognized rule, which was, as defined by Lord Palmerston in 1848, that while a state was under no obligation to support the pecuniary claims of its citizens because they were assumed to enter into foreign dealings voluntarily and intelligently, and it was their own fault if they invested their money in a state whose courts they were unwilling to trust, nevertheless a state always had the right to act in any case if convinced that justice was denied.

Conflict between Lord Palmerston's rule and Dr. Calvo's was precipitated in connection with a case submitted to the International Tribunal at The Hague. The issue was whether Great Britain, Italy and Germany, by their actual intervention in Venezuela in behalf of their citizens' claims, had acquired any legal rights which the non-intervening powers did not also possess. In this the United States was much interested, because it was one of the non-intervening claimants and because the intervention of the three powers had been made with its formal assent. The Hague Tribunal decided in favor of the three powers—that by their intervention they had become preferred creditors.

Now, this decision of the court did not refer directly to the right of intervention for the satisfaction of claims, which was not at issue. But it implied the existence and the validity of that right, since it confirmed the results of its exercise.

Dr. Drago's Protest

As a protest against this decision and its implications Dr. Drago, on December 29, 1902, announced his doctrine, or more accurately his version of the Calvo doctrine. His protest was perhaps most of all against the course of the United States in giving the three European powers, at their explicit request, permission to intervene with force provided they did not violate the Monroe Doctrine by acquiring territory or oppressing or altering the Venezuelan system of government. He narrowed the Calvo doctrine so as not to forbid the making of diplomatic representations, but flatly denied the use of military or naval force for the collection of pecuniary claims.

That was the Drago doctrine. Though it failed to secure international acceptance or to effect any revision of the judgment of the Hague tribunal, it produced a profound impression, particularly in the United States, where already there was some regret for the permission which had been given to the European powers to employ force against Venezuela, with the result that a few years later the United States became little less than a champion of the Calvo-Drago doctrine.

This attitude was assumed by our government in connection with the second Congress at The Hague in 1907. The Third International Conference of American States, at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, had recommended that participating governments should invite the Congress at The Hague to consider the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and accordingly Elihu Root, Secretary of State, instructed the American delegates to The Hague to ask for consideration of the subject. He reminded them that it had long been the established policy of the United States not to use its army and navy for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens from other governments, and that it did not consider such use of force to be consistent with respect for the independent sovereignty of other nations. It seemed to this country, he said, that the practice was injurious in its general effect upon the relation of nations and upon the welfare of weak and disordered states, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization.

Elihu Root's Suggestion

Accordingly Mr. Root suggested that the American delegates should endeavor to secure the adoption of an international agreement to the effect that the use of force for the collection of a contract debt should be permitted only after the justice and amount of the debt had been determined by arbitration and the time, manner and security of payment had been fixed by arbitration.

This proposal was introduced by General Horace Porter, and its acceptance was urged by him. The conference did not adopt the proposal as presented. But it did take a long step in its direction by adopting an agreement "to take no military or naval action to compel the repayment of such debts until an offer of arbitration has been made by the creditor and refused or left unanswered by the debtor, or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor state has failed to conform to the declaration given." To many, indeed, this seemed actually a more satisfactory approximation to the principle of the Drago doctrine than the original American proposal.

That international debts shall be ascertained and collected by some process of law, and not in the first instance by arbitrary force, is the real gist of the Calvo-Drago doctrine, to which the United States is fully committed, and which bids fair to be accepted and practiced by all the world.

Plays Minus Male Characters

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read with interest an item in The Tribune wherein Mme. Nazimova is reported to be contemplating a return to the speaking stage in a play in which all the characters are women.

As one interested in the theater I would like to ask whether this ever has been done before?

Of course, women have played men's parts, and productions in which no men appear are given every year by schools and colleges. But aside from such one-act plays as Alice Gerstenberg's "Overtones" and Strindberg's "The Stronger," have any full-length plays with all-women characters ever been written or produced?

A. M.

New York, June 11, 1921.

Admiral Sims's Candor

A Few of Many Expressions of Approval from Tribune Readers

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: At last Admiral Sims has voiced the public sentiment, in his animated attack on "Sinn Féinism!" Admiral Sims is straightforward in his denunciation. At least he has the courage of his convictions and is acting in a true Roosevelt ian spirit. Oh, for a few more real Americans like him!

FLORENCE JAMES.

New York, June 12, 1921.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I ask why Admiral Sims's picturesque remarks are called "an attack upon the Irish?"

As I read them, they express his opinion as to some of our hyphenated citizens, in good, round, Rooseveltian terms.

WILLIAM SAGE.

New York, June 11, 1921.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: My suggestion is this: Let the real Americans of New York get together and meet Admiral Sims when he docks here on the Olympic and give him such an ovation that even the Sinn Féiners need have no doubt as to just where the great majority of us stand. Let us give the freedom of the city by acclamation to this gallant American.

F. R. RASTRICK.

Brooklyn, June 11, 1921.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your full reports regarding Admiral Sims's speech in London are much appreciated. Noisy Sinn Féiners in the United States must have him reprimanded, but what about the millions that know his remarks are true? Have we no voice or is it because we do not rush to publicity on every occasion?

HELEN L. HEMINGWAY.

New York, June 11, 1921.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Indiscreet or not, the Admiral is the great American truth-teller, and must suffer for it, like all truth-tellers.

May be the Admiral shouldn't have said it, but all good Americans believe every word he said about every kind of hyphenates.

INDISCREET.

East Orange, N. J., June 10, 1921.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to thank you for your editorial on "The Sims Furor."

Is it a transgression to be rebuked to tell the truth about Sinn Féiners? Admiral Sims said nothing reflecting on loyal Irish citizens. At all events he said what ought to be said.

A. F. B.

New York, June 11, 1921.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: Sims at the bat! And "Babe" Ruth never slammed it over like he did! To the foreign agitators: "If you don't like us why do you hang around?"

A YANKEE GIRL.

New York, June 11, 1921.

Utah's Cigarette Law

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Utah's prohibition of cigarettes arouses feeling against intemperate legislation to control private habits. Where are these pessimists going to halt with their uprift movements? Don't they realize that they are antagonizing law-abiding citizens who would render assistance if they confined their efforts to sane reform?

JAMES FOREMAN Sr.

Passaic, N. J., June 12, 1921.